



## IS THE PRICE FOR WHICH YOU CAN SELECT A Handsome, Stylish, and Serviceable SPRING SUIT

from an aggregation of over fifty patterns. The fabrics are absolutely pure wool and fast color, and no matter how extraordinary your shape, we will fit you as well as any tailor can make to your measure. Let us show them to you to-day or to-morrow. Want you to compare them with the \$15 Suits some of our competitors are showing.

**SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.**

50 dozen Pure Fur Soft and Stiff Hats, spring black, \$2 and \$2.50 qualities, at 98c.

**SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.**

300 BOYS' SUITS, sizes 3 to 15 years, selected from our regular \$2.50 and \$3 grades, at..... **\$1.49**

**Jacob & Levy, 707 East Broad St.**

## Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby.

### A Great Value

IN A

### Black India Silk.

27 inches, extra quality, superior weight and finish, good blacks. The ideal fabric for summer wear. A fortunate purchase for us and for you.

The usual 65c. quality.

**Special at 50c.**

(ap 7-11)

#### AMUSEMENTS.

**BASE-BALL.**  
RICHMOND  
vs.  
BOSTON.  
FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

**BROAD-STREET PARK.**  
Game called at 4 P. M. ap 7-2t

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, beginning THURSDAY, April 6, 1899.  
**WILLIAM H. CRANE**  
and his  
Admirable Company, in Two Successes,  
Thursday and Saturday Night,  
"A VIRGINIA COURTSHIP."  
Friday Night, Saturday Matinee,  
"THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY."  
Seats on sale Monday. ap 6-3t

**BIJOU.**  
**EASTER WEEK'S BANNER BILL.**  
DOOLEY AND TEN BROOKE,  
BOSTON, assisted by MISS NELLIE AMES  
HARRIS, and  
FAIRLEY AND QUINN,  
and other fun-makers.  
NOVELTY, EXOTIC AND DANCING.  
EVERY NIGHT, MATINEES TUESDAY,  
THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.  
Popular prices. ap 4-5t

**POLK MILLER.**  
PARLORS OF JEFFERSON HOTEL,  
FRIDAY, APRIL 7th.  
BENEFIT CHURCH OF COVENANT.  
Admission 50 cents. ap 2-5t

**A SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION**  
OF  
**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM**  
will be given at the Academy of Music  
April 10th and 11th,  
under the auspices of the A. P. V. A.  
mh 26-1t

**TENTH NUMBER OF STAR COURIER.**  
FREEMONT QUARTETTE, OP  
BOSTON, assisted by MISS NELLIE AMES  
HARRIS, and  
FAIRLEY AND QUINN,  
and other fun-makers.  
NOVELTY, EXOTIC AND DANCING.  
EVERY NIGHT, MATINEES TUESDAY,  
THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.  
Popular prices. ap 4-5t

**THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.**  
TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.  
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Admission 25 cents. Free on Saturdays,  
mh 14-1t

**THE VALENTINE MUSEUM.**  
ELEVENTH AND CLAY STREETS.  
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Admission 25 cents. Free on Saturdays,  
de 13-1t

**MEETINGS.**  
STATED COMMUNICATION  
OF TEMPLE LODGE, No. 3, A.  
F. and A. M., will be held in  
Masonic temple, corner  
Adams street, THIS (Friday) EVE-  
NING at 7:30 o'clock. Members of sister  
lodges and transient brethren are frater-  
nally invited.  
By order of the Worshipful Master,  
ALEXANDER W. ARCHER,  
no 6-1stFovm

**EMULSION OF  
COD LIVER OIL.**  
prepared by Purcell, Ladd & Co.,  
has proven by long experience its  
superiority of other similar pre-  
parations. For sale by all druggists.  
50 cents. Do not take sub-  
stitutes.  
"PURCELL, LADD & CO."  
Qa 11-12t

**BICYCLES.**  
1899 BICYCLE FOR ONE DOLLAR.  
WE WILL SEND OUR HIGHEST  
Grade Gentlemen's or Ladies' 1899 Acme  
King Bicycle to any address on easy con-  
ditions for only \$1—the conditions in-  
cluding the distributing of 1,000 small circulars,  
which you can do in three hours. Send  
no money. For full particulars how to  
get our best Bicycle for \$1 and a few  
hours' work, cut this notice out and mail  
it to us. BEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,  
Department, Chicago. mh 1-52t

Book and Job Printing neatly executed  
at the Dispatch Printing-House.

## A SCHOOL CAMPAIGN.

DR. SOUTHAIR IS CONSIDERING ALL  
THE DETAILS.

### A UNITED FIGHT FOR EDUCATION.

Will Take in Every County in the  
State—Frog-Catchers in New Kent—  
Cattle-Raising in Virginia—Capitol  
Notes.

An educational campaign in the State  
is now occupying the attention of Dr.  
Southair, Superintendent of Public In-  
struction, and other officials at the De-  
partment of Public Instruction.

The plan has not been fully formulated,  
nor has it been decided finally that any  
plan will be adopted, though there is lit-  
tle doubt that some organized effort will  
be made to stimulate popular interest in  
public school education.

It is proposed to have in every county  
in the State one or more addresses by  
educators of prominence on topics con-  
nected with public-school education.  
These addresses will be delivered simultane-  
ously, or as nearly so as may be. It is  
proposed to have them next fall.

State school officials and others inter-  
ested in public schools think such a cam-  
paign as that proposed would be highly  
beneficial in stimulating general interest  
in the common schools.

#### THE OYSTER DISPUTE.

Governor Tyler has not yet received the  
report of Attorney-General Montague re-  
garding the outcome of the conference  
on the subject which he had with the At-  
torney-General of Maryland in Washing-  
ton Saturday.

It is understood that Mr. Montague  
wishes to hear from Attorney-General  
Gather before he renders an opinion to  
Governor Tyler. The settlement of the  
trouble will be reached without much dif-  
ficulty.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S TRIP.

The Governor found considerable busi-  
ness had accumulated during his absence  
in the Southwest, and spent several  
hours at his desk. He greatly enjoyed  
the trip to Pulaski, and had several  
amusing experiences to relate. People in  
the Southwest were not talking politics a  
great deal, he said, but are at their busi-  
ness.

He was gratified to find that the Nor-  
folk and Western railway is expending  
about a half-million dollars in improve-  
ments in Pulaski county. The company  
is having a tunnel cut through a moun-  
tain in order to avoid a steep grade. This  
will shorten the line eight miles. The  
road in Pulaski county is also being dou-  
ble-tracked.

**NEW KENT FROG-CATCHERS.**  
Mr. John N. Harris ("Little Jack"),  
Clerk of the New Kent County Court,  
was at the Auditor's office yesterday on  
business. He interested the attaches in  
his talk about the frog-catching industry  
of New Kent, which has assumed quite  
recently a prominent position. Frog legs,  
as delicacies have been more or less popu-  
lar for years, but the demand for them has  
within a comparatively recent date very  
much increased. A great many frogs are  
being shipped from New Kent to Rich-  
mond, Norfolk, and Baltimore, and bring  
good prices. The batrachians are cap-  
tured along the river-banks and in fens  
and marshes.

For some reason the catchers always  
wear gloves. Only the hind legs of the  
frogs are shipped.

#### SPRAYING FRUIT-TREES.

Commissioner of Agriculture Koerner  
says now is the time for the farmers  
to get ready to spray their orchards. He  
says there is no work done on the farm  
that pays better than spraying the fruit-  
trees. The apple scab and bud moth often  
do much damage from 25 to 50 per cent. of  
the apples in an orchard sometimes. If  
the farmer can save twenty-five to fifty  
bushels of first-class apples in every hun-  
dred, this is a very important matter.

Spray when the buds begin to swell, with  
a solution of copper sulphate, but not  
after the buds are open, for it will injure them.  
Spray again before the blossoms open,  
with Paris green solution, and spray  
again after the blossoms have fallen, and  
two weeks later another spraying will be  
helpful.

Any farmer can make his own solution.  
To make the copper sulphate solution, he  
should use only before the buds open, dis-  
solve one pound of copper sulphate in  
fifteen gallons of water, and then it is  
ready for use. To make the Paris green  
solution, use one on the foliage, slack one  
pound of rock lime in hot water and stir  
until the powder is dissolved. Then add  
one quart of kerosene, and mix with  
stand overnight, then stir this mixture  
into 20 gallons of water. When spraying  
keep the solutions well stirred. The last  
solution is used to destroy insects on  
vegetables also.

#### CATTLE-RAISING IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Koerner is deeply interested in the  
subject of cattle-raising in Virginia. He  
says that the whole State can be made  
to grow cattle. He has written an article  
in the Southern Planter, recently, on the  
subject. The Commissioner says:

"In those sections of the State where  
the land does not so readily, farmers can  
grow the cultivated grasses and forage  
crops. The land is adapted to the raising  
of let, peas, etc. Even in some of the West-  
ern grass-growing States, these cultivated  
forage crops are grown to mix with hay  
as a feed. There is not a farm in Virginia  
on which some of these crops cannot be  
profitably grown. The farmer can easily  
farm a few stock, either cattle, sheep,  
horses, or hogs, can be raised with good  
profit. The French farmer would make  
a living on what many farmers let go to  
waste. The experiment stations and prac-  
tice of the nation have given valuable  
information on the raising of stock on  
balanced rations, which is very im-  
portant. There is as much difference in  
feed as there is in fertilizers."

#### SORGHUM AS FEED.

"A stock-feeder and grazer from Kan-  
sas told me a few weeks ago that since  
he had wintered his cattle on sorghum  
that he had grown in the State, he had  
number of cattle that he formerly win-  
tered on hay from the same farm. He  
sows one bushel per acre of sorghum  
seed on good land and mows ten tons to  
the acre, puts it up in shocks, and lets it  
cure. Kafir corn is about good, and  
will grow on this land and through a  
drought that would ruin a corn crop. Pea-  
vine makes an excellent forage feed when  
properly cured, and grows on soils not  
suited to corn or other grasses. This  
article has grown too long to take up  
sheep husbandry—a very profitable busi-  
ness, which I will discuss later—and also  
the advance in the horse markets of our  
country."

The leading stock reports from the  
West state that in the four largest cat-  
tle markets the sales of beefs are near-  
ly 100,000 head less than last year for  
January and February, and 4,000 horses  
less than the same months of last year.  
The pending army investigations about  
the canned beef with the western packers  
has given the western beef trade a "black  
eye." The eastern beef consumers are  
now demanding home-made beef for their  
use, which will add another stimulus to  
stock-raising in our own State. The pro-  
posed establishment of a large abattoir  
at Newport News for stock and poultry  
will add additional inducements to our  
farmers to vigorously prosecute their  
business, which, I am sure, will add  
greatly to the pleasure of farm-life, as  
well as increase its income. More atten-  
tion given to fruit-growing and to stock-  
raising by our farmers in Virginia will  
give prestige and influence to our State  
and gratifying profits to our farmers."

#### BRIEF CAPITOL ITEMS.

A gentleman named Hamilton, of New  
York, a grandson of the great Alexander  
Hamilton, spent some time at the Cap-  
itol yesterday. He was deeply interest-  
ed in the hall of the House of Delegates,  
where Aaron Burr, who killed Hamilton  
in a duel, was tried for treason. Mr.

## STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown,  
N. J., writes:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot be-  
gin to tell you how I suffered before  
taking your remedies. I was so weak  
that I could hardly walk across the floor  
without falling. I had womb trouble  
and such a bearing-down feeling; also  
suffered with my back and limbs, pain  
in womb, inflammation of the bladder,  
piles and indigestion. Before I had  
taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal  
better, and after taking two and one-  
half bottles and half a box of your  
Liver Pills I was cured. If more would  
take your medicine they would not  
have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St.,  
Warren, Pa., writes:  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have suf-  
fered with womb trouble over fifteen  
years. I had inflammation, enlarge-  
ment and displacement of the womb.  
I had the backache constantly, also  
headache, and was so dizzy. I had  
heart trouble, it seemed as though my  
heart was in my throat at times choking  
me. I could not walk around and I  
could not lie down, for then my heart  
would beat so fast I would feel as  
though I was smothering. I had to  
sit up in bed nights in order to breathe.  
I was so weak I could not do any-  
thing."

"I have now taken several bot-  
tles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable  
Compound, and used three pack-  
ages of Sanative Wash, and can say  
I am perfectly cured. I do not think  
I could have lived long if Mrs. Pink-  
ham's medicine had not helped me."

Hamilton remarked as he looked upon  
the statue of Stonewall Jackson, in the  
Square, that he was with Jackson two  
years at West Point.

About 600 pensions, ranging from \$15  
to \$100 in amount, have been paid by the  
War Department since the 1st of April.  
It is allowed a veteran who has lost  
both eyes.

Labor-Commissioner Montague has just  
returned from a trip to Bristol. He says  
that little city is enjoying a genuine  
wave of prosperity.

#### WEDDING ON CHURCH HILL.

Miss Frances Comstock becomes the  
Bride of Mr. Ralph Champlin.

Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock the  
wedding ceremony was performed which joined  
in wedlock the happy couple. Miss Frances  
Louise Comstock and Mr. Ralph Champlin.  
The happy event took place at the home  
of the bride, No. 225 East Broad street. The  
bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm.  
Comstock, was a beautiful girl, and the  
groom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cham-  
plin, was a young man of fine presence.  
The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm.  
Episcopal church, performed the ceremony  
in a very felicitous manner. The bride  
was given away by her father. After  
receiving the warmest congratulations of  
many friends, they left via the 10:20  
train for Washington, and after a short  
stay there they will proceed to  
New York, where the bride's sister, Mrs.  
George H. Lyon, will be visited, and  
then stopping place will be Indianapolis,  
where another sister of the bride's will  
welcome them. After a short stay in the  
Hoosier City, Chattanooga and Look-  
out mountain, Tenn.; Asheville, Salisbury,  
and Charlotte, N. C., the young couple  
will return to their home in Savannah,  
Ga., the recent home of the bridegroom,  
where they will permanently reside.

The bride is a tall and handsome  
brunette, whose winsome ways, charming  
conversational abilities, and manly ways  
have endeared her to her friends. She  
has a large number of friends. She is the  
daughter of Mr. Charles Comstock, presi-  
dent of the Richmond Wagon-Manufactur-  
ing Company. Mr. Champlin is a Rich-  
mond boy, and was educated in this city.  
He now holds the responsible position of  
general manager of the Richmond and  
Norfolk Railway at Savannah, Ga. His strict  
integrity and social traits are such as make  
him very popular, both in business and do-  
mestic life.

The large number of handsome wedding  
presents, both ornamental and useful,  
attest the esteem in which the couple are  
held.

#### Revival at Broad-Street Church.

Last night the meeting indicated an in-  
crease of interest in the work conducted  
by Rev. L. P. Bransford. He preached  
with power upon the question "Am I My  
Brother's Keeper?" The sermon was a  
very timely one, and the audience was  
explained under the light of God's word,  
and enforced with spiritual unction and  
intense earnestness. There were several  
penitents, and a number entered into a  
new covenant with God to serve Him by  
serving the people who need our sym-  
pathy and help.

This morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr.  
Bransford's subject will be "Christ Our  
Religion." The program was a very  
preach upon "A Call to the Careless."  
The song service will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

#### Dr. Chivers in the City.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, general secretary  
of the Baptist Young People's Union  
Association, was in the city for a few  
hours yesterday. He arrived at 8:20 from  
Washington, where he had been on a  
visit. He will be in the city Tuesday night,  
and left at noon for Columbia, where the  
South Carolina Convention meets to-day.  
While here, Dr. Chivers was called to  
attend a meeting of the local committee,  
about plans for the big con-  
vention to be held here in July. Great  
interest is being taken throughout the  
country in the convention.

#### A Phi Chi Chapter.

The Phi Chi Fraternity established a  
chapter at the University College of Medi-  
cine last night. The program was a  
very interesting one, and the audience was  
explained under the light of God's word,  
and enforced with spiritual unction and  
intense earnestness. There were several  
penitents, and a number entered into a  
new covenant with God to serve Him by  
serving the people who need our sym-  
pathy and help.

This morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Mr.  
Bransford's subject will be "Christ Our  
Religion." The program was a very  
preach upon "A Call to the Careless."  
The song service will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

#### CASTORIA.

Bears the  
Signature of  
Jy 2-F.Su&W161.warm

Book and Job Printing neatly executed  
at the Dispatch Printing-House.

## A WORKING COURT.

COURT OF APPEALS ADJOURNS TO-  
DAY WITH CLEAN DOCKET.

### FIVE DECISIONS ON YESTERDAY.

Case Involving the Power of the  
Courts Over a Foreign Corpora-  
tion—Railway Case Reversed—  
Question of Insurable Interest.

The Supreme Court handed down opin-  
ions in five cases yesterday.  
The court will adjourn to-day. Its repu-  
tation as a working court is sustained by  
the fact that during this term every case  
on the docket has been called, and every  
one ready for hearing has been heard.

The case of Taylor vs. Mutual Reserve  
Fund Life Association, of New York,  
decided by the court yesterday, affirming  
the decree of the Law and Equity Court  
of this city. It involved a question of  
interest and importance not only to  
the legal profession, but to the public  
generally. The company is a mutual or  
assessment company, chartered by the  
State of New York. The plaintiff, Major  
James M. Taylor, a citizen of Virginia,  
became a member of the association in  
1882. The complaint in the bill was that  
the company had illegally and arbitrar-  
ily increased what was alleged to have  
been the stipulated rates of assessment  
on the class of members to which he  
belonged, and that the company had  
threatened to declare the plaintiff's policy,  
or certificate of membership, forfeited,  
unless the increased assessment was paid  
on or before a certain day. The bill al-  
leged that the company was not incor-  
porated in New York, and that it was  
not a mutual or assessment company, but  
a corporation for profit, and that it was  
not a company of the kind which the law  
of this State permitted to be organized.

The defendant company demurred to the  
bill on several grounds, the principal  
ground of demurrer being that the court  
was asked to do what it had no power  
to do—namely, to interfere with the in-  
ternal management of a foreign corpora-  
tion. The demurrer was sustained, and  
the plaintiff appealed.

Judge Buchanan, speaking for the Court  
of Appeals, held, in a learned opinion,  
that the courts of one State have no  
power to exercise visitatorial supervision  
over the corporations chartered by an-  
other State. The demurrer was there-  
fore sustained, and the plaintiff appealed.

The case of Taylor vs. Mutual Reserve  
Fund Life Association, of New York,  
decided by the court yesterday, affirming  
the decree of the Law and Equity Court  
of this city. It involved a question of  
interest and importance not only to  
the legal profession, but to the public  
generally. The company is a mutual or  
assessment company, chartered by the  
State of New York. The plaintiff, Major  
James M. Taylor, a citizen of Virginia,  
became a member of the association in  
1882. The complaint in the bill was that  
the company had illegally and arbitrar-  
ily increased what was alleged to have  
been the stipulated rates of assessment  
on the class of members to which he  
belonged, and that the company had  
threatened to declare the plaintiff's policy,  
or certificate of membership, forfeited,  
unless the increased assessment was paid  
on or before a certain day. The bill al-  
leged that the company was not incor-  
porated in New York, and that it was  
not a mutual or assessment company, but  
a corporation for profit, and that it was  
not a company of the kind which the law  
of this State permitted to be organized.

The defendant company demurred to the  
bill on several grounds, the principal  
ground of demurrer being that the court  
was asked to do what it had no power  
to do—namely, to interfere with the in-  
ternal management of a foreign corpora-  
tion. The demurrer was sustained, and  
the plaintiff appealed.

Judge Buchanan, speaking for the Court  
of Appeals, held, in a learned opinion,  
that the courts of one State have no  
power to exercise visitatorial supervision  
over the corporations chartered by an-  
other State. The demurrer was there-  
fore sustained, and the plaintiff appealed.

The case was elaborately argued by  
Mr. William L. Royall, for the plaintiff,  
and by Major Charles S. Strinfield and  
Judge L. L. Lewis, for the company.

**A Railway Case Reversed.**  
The court reverses the Corporation  
Court of the city of Danville in the case  
of the Southern Railway Company vs.  
Bruce's Administrator. L. R. Bruce was  
a young man who had come to North  
Danville to get work. He boarded at a  
house in full view of the railroad. On the  
morning of July 25, 1887, about 6:30 o'clock,  
a train of the Southern Railway crossed  
the track of the Southern Railway, and  
on or near a high trestle just north of  
the Riverside Cotton-Mills. Crossing the  
track, he continued southward, and was  
just before the end of the trestle when  
the collision occurred. The train was  
headed by a locomotive, and was pulling  
cotton-mills when he was struck by the  
south-bound Washington and Southern  
Limited Express of the defendant com-  
pany and killed. Suit for damages was  
instituted by Bruce's Administrator, and  
the jury returned a verdict for \$5,000,  
to which judgment the railway company  
was awarded a writ of error to the Su-  
preme Court.

Judge Cardwell, who wrote the opinion  
of the Supreme Court, discusses the facts  
and law involved very fully. At the  
trial in the lower court the jury was in-  
structed that a railroad company oper-  
ating its trains through a city, where its  
track and right of way are constantly  
used as a footway by numbers of men,  
women, and children, must at all times  
exercise the highest degree of care to  
prevent accidents, and that when running  
its trains in less-frequented and popu-  
lar localities, and that in certain localities  
in the town, as, for example, in the case  
of the collision between the train of the  
Southern Railway and the train of the  
Washington and Southern Limited Ex-  
press, where sharp curves obstruct the  
view, the company is under a duty to  
exercise special care to avoid acci-  
dents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was not under  
any duty to exercise special care to avoid  
accidents; that any neglect of such special  
precautions constitutes such negli-  
gence as will make the company liable  
for damages resulting therefrom. The  
company contended that it was